

THE JOURNAL.

J. H. GREENE, Editor.
A. G. WILCOX, Business Manager.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1897.

PREMIUMS FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

To the person sending us two subscribers for the Journal and four dollars we will send the *American Agriculturist* for one year. The *Agriculturist* is a first class paper and is published at \$1.50 per year.

To the person sending us four subscribers for the Journal and eight dollars we will send a copy of *Webster's Superlative Dictionary*, containing five hundred and sixty pages, and unquestionably the best abridged edition published.

To the person sending us eight subscribers and sixteen dollars we will send *Webster's Monthly*, or *Weekly* for one year. Subscriptions \$4.00.

To the person sending us sixteen subscribers and thirty-two dollars we will send a copy of *Webster's Unabridged Dictionary*, which contains eighteen hundred and forty pages, and sells for \$12.00. All names must be those of bona fide new subscribers. The names may be sent at different times and their papers will be sent to different post offices if desired.

In making this offer we do not discriminate between old and new subscribers, but simply offer an inducement to the old friends of the Journal to make an effort to increase still more our rapidly growing subscription list.

Advantages Derived by the Community from Manufacturing.

No estimate of the results and effects of manufacturing is complete that does not take into account the advantages derived therefrom generally by the community. It is a many-sided subject, and well worth consideration all round. While the establishment of a single manufacturing sets the wheels of other industries in motion to an extent that is almost marvelous, the benefits to the community generally of a number of such establishments are manifold, reaching beyond business into politics, morals and education. We do not mean that a town should be devoted to manufacturing exclusively. The most prosperous community is that which affords the most diversified employment. Fremont is a fair sample of all western towns, in its wants and in its prospects. They all run to shop-keeping, out of proportion to other kinds of business. Now, shop-keeping, by which is meant, the selling of all sorts of commodities to supply the endless and not absolutely necessary wants of the back, the stomach, and the eye, operates as a pump on the resources of a community; it is a constant drawing out without returning anything, comparatively speaking, to keep the fountain supplied. Or, to use another illustration, where shop-keeping is the main business it is the shut-the-cock that sends the wealth of its vicinity, in the shape of produce, flying abroad and bringing back perishable articles in return. Manufacturing is therefore needed as a help to Agriculture in creating wealth. Plant this western country with manufactures, and in another generation no territory of equal area in the habitable globe could show a people as rich, as strong, as well educated as ours would be.

The money employed in manufacturing is kept in circulation at home. It passes through countless hands and pays off untold indebtedness and does incalculable good in the "home circle" before it finds its way to the great "money centers" of commerce. With manufacturing comes an increase of population. The effect upon this town of the establishment of four or five manufacturing giving employment to twenty-five or fifty hands, each, would be apparent in the increased thrif of every branch of business, and he felt in every part of society. The population is increased not so much by the actual number of operatives, as by accretions to other trades, professions and pursuits. This would work a revolution in everything. More churches would be built; school houses would be enlarged and increased in number; the market for produce would be improved; the price of real estate would be enhanced; the public burdens of taxation and charitable contributions would be lightened by being distributed among a large number of employments would be multiplied and diversified to the extent that there would be something remunerative for every body to do. A town so fortunate as to secure a fair proportion of manufacturing would grow more and more cosmopolitan in its make-up. A stimulus would be given to all healthful enterprises and amusements, such as public libraries, lectures, and literary and benevolent societies. In a business aspect, it would put off the cross-roads country-store style of vending calicoes and candy, patent-medicines and hardware from the same counter. Separate stores, specialties in trade—advantages alike to dealer and customer—would be the rule. Competition would be sharp, it is true, but the consuming public would be the gainers.

There is no royal road to prosperity for a town, any more than there is a royal road to learning for an individual. The end can be reached only by careful and constant observance of the well-settled rules and principles. Growth and thrif follow surely the footsteps of productive labor. Without such labor there can be no permanent progress. All this generalization, but it is still capable of practical application; and we close by repeating, that if a town would take hold of the right end of prosperity, it should go to manufacturing.

The first really favorable action on the part of Congress to stop the ruinous policy of Mr. McCulloch in rapidly withdrawing the currency was taken on Monday last. The House, by a vote of 87 yeas to 67 nays, adopted a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill prohibiting the further reduction of greenbacks during the current year.

The Impenetrable Matter.

Very little is now said in the Washington news about the impeachment of the President. The idea has not been abandoned, but it is more than likely that Congress will not move in the matter at the present session. It is in the hands of the House Judiciary Committee, and it is understood they are "boiling it down" to see if there is substance enough upon which to found charges and specifications. From all we can judge it would seem that the best informed men at Washington have settled down into the belief that the thing will end in something more than talk. The people want the case examined carefully. If Congress develops nothing more than what we all know about Johnson's unseemly behavior, public sentiment will hardly demand his trial; but if new facts are brought to light—as it is surmised in some quarters there will be—how to show that the President is an enemy of the country, as well as a disgrace to it, his impeachment will be sternly demanded.

Chapman's Notoriety.

What purports to be "correspondence" between Gen. Butler and "Brick" Pomroy relative to a libel suit is now going the rounds of the copperhead press. It is the sequel to a paragraph started by "Brick" a few weeks since to the effect that Gen. Butler had sued him for his slanderous attacks in the *La Crosse Democrat*, laying damages at a hundred thousand dollars. Of course the whole thing is a weak invention of Pomroy's to gain a little more notoriety. Ben. Butler probably never saw his villainous newspaper, never thought of suing him for slander, and never "corresponded" with him. It is quite likely that there are some sap-heads of the copperhead persuasion who believe that he did; but the most of them know better, and publish the stuff from pure cussedness.

Among the petitions presented to Congress, we notice the following, by Gen. Buckland:

The petition of Nathaniel Bell and 4 others, soldiers of the war of 1812, asking for pension.

Also, a petition from citizens of Ottawa county, Ohio, for an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor of Fort Clinton.

Also, a petition from Mrs. Merinda Spang, for relief.

Also, a petition from Mrs. Mary A. Cross for relief.

NEEDS OF THE WEEK.

The newest skating novelty in Chicago is that of a Russian who skates on stilts.

The Kentucky Legislature on the 26th ult. rejected, *Gargis Davis* U. S. Senator.

The real estate of Ohio is valued at \$683,647,542. The population is 3,000,000, which makes \$200 as the average amount owned by each individual. Taxes amount to five dollars for every man.

Secretary Stanton has turned over to Secretary Brooks of the Interior Department, for safe keeping, the following: President Lincoln's watch when shot by Booth at Ford's Theatre. It has been in the custody of the War Department since the night of the assassination.

The court at Toronto, Canada, have recently sentenced the following: Francis to be hanged on the 26th of March; Patrick to be hanged on the 27th; James to be hanged on the 28th; John to be hanged on the 29th; and William to be hanged on the 30th.

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The "Home Amusement."

This beautiful and entertaining family and Young people's amusement, in fact, it is all said more, than its name implies. Amusement for the home and family. It is a beautiful and entertaining family and Young people's amusement, in fact, it is all said more, than its name implies. Amusement for the home and family. It is a beautiful and entertaining family and Young people's amusement, in fact, it is all said more, than its name implies.

The Riverside Magazine.

We have just received the first number of the *Riverside Magazine* published by H. C. Houghton, 439 Broome St., New York. It is a beautiful and entertaining family and Young people's amusement, in fact, it is all said more, than its name implies. Amusement for the home and family. It is a beautiful and entertaining family and Young people's amusement, in fact, it is all said more, than its name implies.

The Ladies Repository.

The February number of the *Ladies Repository*, containing a beautiful and entertaining family and Young people's amusement, in fact, it is all said more, than its name implies. Amusement for the home and family. It is a beautiful and entertaining family and Young people's amusement, in fact, it is all said more, than its name implies.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

The following statistics relative to the agricultural interest of Seneca county, compiled from the Annual Report of the Auditor of State:

No. of Acres Sown and Baled Harvested of:

Wheat, 30,778 309,607
Barley, 1,432 4,983
Rye, 1,432 4,983
Corn, 1,432 4,983
Potatoes, 1,432 4,983

MILK COWS.—No. Acres of Meadow, 20,517; Hay, 20,114. No. Acres of Clover, 12,401; Hay, 12,401. No. Acres of Alfalfa, 1,432; Hay, 1,432. No. Acres of Silage, 1,432; Hay, 1,432.

Swine, 1,432; Hay, 1,432. Poultry, 1,432; Hay, 1,432. Horses, 1,432; Hay, 1,432. Cattle, 1,432; Hay, 1,432.

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FROM COLUMBUS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.
JANUARY 31.—In the Senate a large number of resolutions were introduced and referred to the Finance Committee.

House, Feb. 2.—The Senate bill to regulate the tenure of certain officers came up for consideration.

House, Feb. 3.—The Senate bill to regulate the tenure of certain officers came up for consideration.

House, Feb. 4.—The Senate bill to regulate the tenure of certain officers came up for consideration.

House, Feb. 5.—The Senate bill to regulate the tenure of certain officers came up for consideration.

House, Feb. 6.—The Senate bill to regulate the tenure of certain officers came up for consideration.

House, Feb. 7.—The Senate bill to regulate the tenure of certain officers came up for consideration.

House, Feb. 8.—The Senate bill to regulate the tenure of certain officers came up for consideration.

House, Feb. 9.—The Senate bill to regulate the tenure of certain officers came up for consideration.

House, Feb. 10.—The Senate bill to regulate the tenure of certain officers came up for consideration.

House, Feb. 11.—The Senate bill to regulate the tenure of certain officers came up for consideration.

House, Feb. 12.—The Senate bill to regulate the tenure of certain officers came up for consideration.

House, Feb. 13.—The Senate bill to regulate the tenure of certain officers came up for consideration.

House, Feb. 14.—The Senate bill to regulate the tenure of certain officers came up for consideration.

House, Feb. 15.—The Senate bill to regulate the tenure of certain officers came up for consideration.

House, Feb. 16.—The Senate bill to regulate the tenure of certain officers came up for consideration.

House, Feb. 17.—The Senate bill to regulate the tenure of certain officers came up for consideration.

House, Feb. 18.—The Senate bill to regulate the tenure of certain officers came up for consideration.

House, Feb. 19.—The Senate bill to regulate the tenure of certain officers came up for consideration.

House, Feb. 20.—The Senate bill to regulate the tenure of certain officers came up for consideration.

House, Feb. 21.—The Senate bill to regulate the tenure of certain officers came up for consideration.

House, Feb. 22.—The Senate bill to regulate the tenure of certain officers came up for consideration.

House, Feb. 23.—The Senate bill to regulate the tenure of certain officers came up for consideration.

House, Feb. 24.—The Senate bill to regulate the tenure of certain officers came up for consideration.

House, Feb. 25.—The Senate bill to regulate the tenure of certain officers came up for consideration.

House, Feb. 26.—The Senate bill to regulate the tenure of certain officers came up for consideration.

House, Feb. 27.—The Senate bill to regulate the tenure of certain officers came up for consideration.

House, Feb. 28.—The Senate bill to regulate the tenure of certain officers came up for consideration.

House, Feb. 29.—The Senate bill to regulate the tenure of certain officers came up for consideration.

House, Feb. 30.—The Senate bill to regulate the tenure of certain officers came up for consideration.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.
OF NEW YORK.
On the 1st Day of January, A. D. 1897, made to the Auditor of the State, pursuant to the Statute of that State.

I. CAPITAL.
The amount of its Capital Stock actually paid up in cash is \$2,000,000.00.

II. ASSETS.
On hand and in the hands of Agents and in the course of transmission \$368,669.33.

III. LIABILITIES.
Losses incurred and in process of adjustment \$26,131.00.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS.
The greatest amount insured in any one risk is \$75,000.00, but will not, as a general rule, exceed \$10,000.00.

STATE OF NEW YORK.
Charles J. Martin, President, and John M. O'Connell, Secretary of the Home Insurance Company, being severally and duly sworn, depose and say, that each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 23rd day of January, A. D. 1897.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE, COLONIA, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1897.

It is hereby certified that the foregoing is a correct copy of the original of the said statement of the affairs of the said Company, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

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